Such sentiments, uttered in the vibrating

speeches, the delightful affair unded.

"A FACE IS THE SNOW."

TALLAWAY & KRATING, 282 Second street, Memphis, Tenn. M C. GALLAWAY, 128 Entered of the Postoffice at Memphis, Tenn

MEMPHIS APPEAL TUESDAY. : : FEBRUARY 3, 1880

THE WAR CLOUD Has disappeared from the national horizon.

sentative at Washington, has disavowed any connection with or responsibility for De Les- THE FRENCH GOVERNMENT DISAVOWS ANY CONNECTION WITH M. DE LESSEPS'S PROseps and his enterprise. This leaves our goverment free to make inquiry of the Isthmian government as to the rights of the great French engineer in the matter of the interoceanic canal, what company he represents way make itself responsible for or on account and who form such company, if any; and to tions for or the building of an interoceanic canal. It regards M. de Lesseps as an eminent French citizen, but his plans on the letter and spirit of the Monroe docrine. If there is any one well-defined principle, outside of the constitution, that is dear to all Americans, it is that European governments must refrain from defensive and offensive alliances or interference with the governments of America, and most not attempt, by colovisation or otherwise, to set up a claim to any part of this continent. "America for Americans" is a safe motto. ionate gains to themselves. Washington, with rare wisdom, warned us against entangling ourselves in the ambitions and purposes of governments that are managed for the few and without regard for the rights of the many. To observe this warning we must, perforce if necessary, ob-

THE PAMINE IN IRELAND - OUR

BUTY. During the present week the committee appointed on Saturday evening last to so licit subscriptions for the relief of the Irish tion to Memphis, and many of them are em inently prosperous. These should take the ead in raising contributions. A kind cordiality has always subsisted between American-born citizens and the Irish of Memphis, and if it be true that buman nature makes the world akin, several thousand dollars ought to be raised in Memphis during the present week for the relief of Ireland, whose people are perishing. This famine is not the fault of the people. The country is suffering from short crops and from an unjust landlord system which the English government can, but will not, remedy. There are five millions of acres of Irish soil owned by nontwenty-five thousand acres owned by one single peer. In 1847 the people of the United States were the first to succor the starving thousands. Cargoes of provisions were forwarded on government ships. America contributed more for the relief of suffer-Europe combined. It was during the Irish famine of 1847 that S. S. Prentiss made his famous speech in behalf of a starving people, from which we extract the following:

from which we extract the following:

There lies upon the other side of the wide Atlantic a beautiful island, famous in story and in song. It has been protited in statesmen, warriors and coets. It has given to the world more than its share of gentus and of greatness. Its brave and generous sons have fought successfully in all battles but its own. In wit and humor it has no equal; while its barp, like its history, moves to tears by its sweet but melancholy pathos. In this fair region God has seen fit to send the most terrible of all those rearrol ministers who fould his inscrutable degrees. The earth has failed to give her increase; the common mother has forgotten her offspring, and her breast no longer affords them their accustomed nourishment. Famine, gaunt and ghastly famine, has select a nation with its strangling grasp, and unhappy Ireland, in the sad woes of the present, forgets, for a moment, the gloomy history of the past. In battle, in the fullness of his pride and strength, little rocks the solder whether the blasing bullets sings his said den requirem or the cords of life are severed by the sharp ateed. But he who dies of hunger wrestles alone, day after day, with his grim and unre-enting enemy. He has no triends to cheer him in the terrible conditor, for it he had friends, how could he die of hunger. He has not the hot blood of the guider to maintain him, for his foe, wampfred his his exhausted his veins. Who will hesitate to give his mite to avert such awful results?

During the famine of 1847 the United States was engaged in war with Mexico, and in the same speech from which the above high tribute to the greatness of America when he said, with the right hand we are conquering one nation, and with the left we are feeding another. No man can read the above extract without feeling a deep sympathy for the starving people of Ireland. This beautiful island is again filled with lamentation and woo, and starving men, women and children appeal for sid to the great nation whose granaries are bursting with plenty and which has shown its power by whipping one nation while feeding another. In all parts of the Union meetings are being held to raise money for the starving and the dying, and as Ireland has "given to the World inove than its share of genius and acreatment," my much bely those of her people

who cannot help themselves. We have drawn from Ireland hundreds of thousands of brawny arms which have contributed to our prosperity, and our people should promptly respond to the sufferings of a race to whom we are allied by so many tender associations. England, with her wast wealth, should provide for all the sufferings which misfortunes have brought upon the Irish people. But it Maximilian, and when the progress of events seems that the government, which lavishes millions upon the royal family with as much of tendurness as the antiquated maid feeds her lap-dog, has but little sympa- the Monroe declaration. thy for the starving Irish. The history of the If M. de Lesseps is too sanguine to have conthy for the starving Irish. The history of the sidered this obstacle, the French government south is similar to that of Ireland. We have will not disregard it. It will not enter into oband common misfortunes have inspired com- or if it should be so inconsiderate and shortmon sympathies. Nowhere in human history can be found a people with richer traditions, with stronger characteristics of true be secure without a guarantee from the United sources in their men, spotless purity in their States, When the canal is completed it will bown, with stronger characteristics of true courage in their men, species painty in their women, religious faith and imperishable lower of freedom and detectation of syrmany. Genius, wit and elequence appears to be the common heritage of the people of Ireland. Their oreo-it handed hospitality has ever been proverbial. Their struggles against poverty and oppression at home are acknowledged as being insequaled for fortitude, endurance, long suffering, heavery and falled to prove that of the people of th

THE MONROE DUCTRINE

Not Likely to be Brought Under Discussion in the Prosecution of the Panama Canal Project of M. De Lesseps, as

The French Government Officially Disavows Any Intention of Setting Up a Protectorate on

PANAMA, January 23.—De Lesseps has The French government, through its repreeasily managed.

Special to the New York Herald: The French government officially disavows any intention to set up a protectorate on this con-tinent, or to guarantee or protect, or in any of the plans of M. de Lesseps in the negotiaisthmus have no political color or significance.
The state department authorizes the statement that the French minister accredited to this government, Mr. Outry, under instruc-tions from his government, has communicated to Secretary Evarts that the French government has no concern or participation in the movements of M. de Lesseps in regard to an tor Bayard is quite right. The people of this isthmus cansl, that project being an entirely private enterprise. This authoritative announcement will set at rest the feeling which has grown up here within the last few weeks that an assertion of the Monroe doctrine might become necessary, and will disappoint the hopes of a number of adventurous and speculative persons who began of late to reard the Monroe doctrine as a possible source f large public expenditures and of propor

THE MONROE DOCTRINE. Special to the New Orleans Times: There promises to be some interesting develop-ments if Gordon's resolution passes the sen--about which there seems to be no doubt. only will it be shown that France and England have an under-tanding about the isthman canal, but that England is claiming the whole Atlantic coast of Nicaragua, withserve the doctrine of Monroe, the text of ut our government's seeming to know anywhich we publish in to-day's APPEAL. If ng about it. A minister of one of the we are to have an international canal or reat powers said, in conversation on the marine highway, let it be built, owned and ecognize America's idea about the Monroe managed by Americans, and guarded by trine than the great powers will recogn ze dussian pretensions to Constantinople. American gons, be open on fair and reasonable terms to the merchant marine of the

THE ORIGINAL MONROE DOCTRINE. Extracts from the seventh annual message f President Monroe to the senate and house f representatives of the United States, de-ivered December 2, 1823:

O EUROPEAN COLONIZATION HENCEFORTH ADMISSIBLE IN AMERICA. "At the proposal of the Bussian imperial government, made through the minister of the emperlicat subscriptions for the relief of the Irish people, will make a thorough canvass of the city in soliciting aid, and every man with a heart in his become will give something when told that men, women and children are actually dying of starvation. A special dispatch to the Continuati Enquirer, of Saturday, from London, says three more have died of hunger. There is a large Irish population in Memphys, and many of them are emforted to the interest tag given rise, and in the arguments by which the interest tag given rise, and in the arguments by which the interest tag given rise, and in the arguments by which they have interest tag given rise, and in the arguments by which the interest tag given rise, and in the arguments by which they have interest tag given rise, and in the arguments by which the interest tag given rise, and in the arguments by which they have interest tag given rise.

SUROPE MUST NOT INTERFERE IN AMERICA "It was stated at the commencement of the last session that a great effort was then making in Spain and Portugal to improve the condition of the people of these countries, and that it appeared to be conducted with extraordinary moderation. It need scarcely be remarked that the result has been so far very different from what was then anticipated. Of events in that quarter of the globe, with which we have so much intercouse and from which we derive

the whole nation is devoted. We owe it, therefore, to candor and to the amicable relations existing between the United States and those powers to declare that we shall consider any attempt on their part to extend their system to any portion of this hemisphere as dangerous to our peace and safety. With the existing colonies or dependencies of any European power we have not interfered, and shall not interfere. But with the governments who have declared their independence

THE PRENCH REPUBLIC DANS. New York Herald: "Since the Monroe eclaration the only instance in which any it was the ill-starred attempt of Napoleo I to establish an empire is Mexico.

warning to France, full of instruction to the the United States did not flore up and tter threa's. After a simple protest it al wed the experiment to proceed. Maximilan was sent over and crowned, but we stood oof and merely declined to recognize his overnment. Mr. Seward never evinced to wise a foresight of the future as in his caln attitude toward that noted experiment, which was destined to so tragical an end. When events are certain to work for us we can afford o dispense with bluster and leave them to ourrove as furthe as was Naroleon's support of is certain to do our work for us, there is n call for a display of national touchiness. The

French republic will be blind if it should imitate the blunder of the empire in defying sighted, capitalists will weigh these difficulties and hazards before risking their money. There is no possibility that the investmen can

the necessary outcome of an attempt to construct the canal without a guarantee from our government. After it was opened we as-suredly should not leave our commerce un-protected, and as a means of efficient pro-tection we should acquire stations which would command the neighboring waters. The passions of men and the logic of event would accomplish the rest. All this is so obvious that we are confident the canal will never be constructed without an American guarantee, and the less bluster we make the ooner will an application come to us for our ndispensable protection. It is not our in-erest to obstruct the enterprise, but to expedite it, and we should make it easy for any mpany to apply to us for the pledge of pro tection which it cannot safely do without. THE EXECUTIVE AND THE MONROE DOC

New York World: "Put a little more starch in your shirt-collar," wrote Lord Palmerston from the foreign office to a British Panama, January 23.—De lesseps has eight working parties, over one hundred and thirty men, surveying the Isthmus for the interoceanic canal. As the parties are contiguous to railway and telegraph, their provistioning and supply, as well as their general loning and supply, as well as their general continuous parties. Panama or Aspinwall, is liplomatic agent who seemed to him to be master of that procrastinating diplomatic servant of the queen to whom he gave this stiffening advice. But nevertheless a signifi-cant hint was conveyed to the White House in the following sentence uttered by Mr. Bayard the other day in his great speech on the finances of the nation:

"The scheme of uniting the two great oceans by a canal across the isthmus on the southern border of this continent is one of world-wide importance, and the heart of every American proclaims that it must be under the control of the government of the United States. Our power may be questioned but it will be maintained." Let us hope that "it will be maintained."

It can be maintained without the exercise o any such despotic power as that involved in the creation by the Federal government of legal-tender paper which individuals can be compelled to take as if it were money in fulllment of contracts which call for the gold country will not permit any European power to acquire permanent control of the gulf of Mexico, or the Caribbean sea, or the West Indies, or the isthmian crossings, or the Pacific. Those waters and those crossings must be American in the fullest and largest sens-of the word. Any ship canal across the isthmus through which vessels of war can float must not only be neutralized, but neutralized on American terms. Of course we have no wish in time of peace to exclude any flag of commerce from it, but the power to exclude we must have. No Mexican tate, no Central American State, no Colon ian State can be permitted, without the con sent of the United States, to transfer its sov ereignty to any foreign power. American interests on the Atlantic and the Pacific, in the Gulf of Mexico and in the Caribbean sea, peremptorily demand this. The s If-preser vation of the United States commands it. N one can take the most superficial glance at a map of the western continent without seein what the United States must have. Can th United States permit France or Germany to acquire the island of Cuba or Porto Rico or Hayu? And yet the World published a few days ago an official note to the department state from which it appears that the gov rament of Venezuela has really attempted sell that country outright to a French in ker! The truth is that the people of the United States have occupied themselves so much since the civil war with reconstruction and election frauds and alt sorts of hom quabbles that Europe and South America an ntral America have fallen into the habit o binking that the American people have re red from all efforts to maintain a vigoro reign policy. It may be well one of thes days to ascertain what significance in the relation the recent embarrassment of the ad ministration over the finding of fit persons ! accept the missions at London and S Petersburg may have, and also what said of the journeyings in Egypt of ou minister at Paris, while French bankers were matoring place to raise the French flag over the isthmas at Chagres. The committees of General Gordon in the senate and of General

the United States over a question of suc vital interest to this peo TOUCH ME NOT, DARLING.

ling in the house doubtless mean business

Let us hope that with their help the execu

ve may indeed "maintain" the control

J. SOULE SMITH. Oh! darling, touch me not; thy finger tips Set ail my lips a tremble with sweet pain. And a sarange hope I dare not entertain Hides in my heart and struggles to my lips. Missakes thy t-uch for summer, and its bloom Busts into blos-om, whose inhaled perfume Makes mad my brain with love beyond control.

Ohl darling, touch me not; thy gentle breath hirings all the tropics to me, and thy eyes' Unclouded glory tempts me to arise.

Drink deep thy beauty once—then welc. me death.

Touch me not, darling, for my heart is fire, And every sigh of thine but feeds the flame; Then spare thy touch sweet, lest it bring us shi Or thou and I both perish of desire. COAL-OIS.

opment of the Trade for the Month of January.

TITUSVILLE, February 1.-The Titusville Morning Herald will publish in the morning the following comparative statements, de elopments in the entire oil region during th ompleted; 262 in the upper country and 58 the lower country, giving a production of 4818 barrels, with an average of 15 barrels per well; while in December there were 262 wells finished, producing 4147 barrels, with an average slightly larger than the January exhibit; the number of wells completed durng January was 58 more than in December, 3 more than in November, 52 more than in ctober, 117 more than in September, and 45 less than in August, when there were 365 wells finished, producing 6066 barrels, with an average production of 19,518 barrels. In January the rigs up and building were 562, while in December there were 498, in November 490, in October 403, in September 318 and 392 in August. The drilling wells in January were 543, August, 449; in December 391, in November 318, in October 291, in September 232, and 333 in August. In January there were developed 17 dry holes against 14 in December, 22 in November, 20

SITKA.

August.

Collector Ball En Route for Washington-Battle Between Indian Tribes -Mining is Progressing Very Favorably.

San Francisco, January 31.—The steam Wrangel. The weather there has been very | can war and knew Jefferson Davis well Collector Ball is a passenger, en route to Washington, in response to a telegram the late war, he expressed himself adfrom Secretary Sherman. This is done on miringly of the ex President of the Confedne petition of citizens asking for some one eracy. With a rare and ripe experience, he firect from Alaska to be present to represent is brimful of humorous assectores that he their needs in the legislation proposed for lates mimitably, and which in his animation

The California found a war raging at rally strong in character and which would keen Indians. A fight took place on the thirteenth, and about one hundred on each side were killed and wounded. Hoochensse got the worst of it. On two succeeding days skirmishing continued, and the whites find ing themselves endangered by the proximity of the combatants, formed a company of bout eighty men, under command of Majo Crittenden, deputy collector, and enforced orary peace, which, however, is momen crily likely to be broken. Commander eardaley, of the sloop Jamestown, has sent nown a stand of fifty rifles, a Gatileg gun and a squad of men to assist the whites. It s reported that Hoochenose has sent for rein The mining news from Sitka is favorable Underground work is progressing, but will soon shut down on account of the severity of

POLITICAL.

Don't Want Grant nor Blaine. NEW YORK, February 1.—The independent Republican central committee, known as ratchers," last evening adopted resolu tions against the nomination of General Grant

PITTSEURG, PA , February 1 .- At a meet-Ing of the Republican executive committee of Alleghany county, yesterday, to select delegates to the State convention, the full dele-

St. Louis Horse and Mule Market.
St. Louis, February 2.—The Republican will publish to-morrow a review of the horse ously, that I could detect not the usual

and sympathy. I inclose a sentence or two of BURNS.

The Poet of Humanity and the People—
How his Birthday was Honored by the Leading Men of New York—A Grand

Banquet at Delmonico's—The Distinguished Gnests—Toasts and Speeches—Henry Ward Beecher's Maniy and Beautiful Tribute.

Banquet at Delmonico's—The Distinguished Gnests—Toasts and Speeches—Henry Ward Beecher's Maniy and Beautiful Tribute.

From an Appeal Correspondent.]

New York, Japuary 31.—"Great men, great events, great epochs, it has been said, grow as we recede from them; and the rate is in some sort a measure of their greatness. It is they come one for mankind in Sprow as we recede from them; and the rate is in some sort a measure of their greatness. It is meant to rath were preached from the pulpits during his life time."

Such sentiments, uttered in the vibrating is un some sort a measure of their greatness. at which they gain in the estimation of men is in some sort a measure of their greatness. tones of a voice as grand as the deep notes Tried by this standard, Burns must be great of an organ, could not fail to thrill every indeed, for during the eighty years which have passed since his death, men's interest in After Mr. Beecher sat down, several others the man himself, and their estimates of his genius have been steadily increasing." So ones, which provoked ap land and out ursts of laughter. It was all a bonne bouche to me. writes Morley in the opening sentence of his The only alloy experienced during the evening edition of Sharp's Burns. The many entertamments, dinners, concerts and banquets given in his honor during the past few days, and more still to come, testify to the above and indicate how precious to the hearts of not only Scotsmen everywhere, but mankind the wide world over, wherever the English tongue is heard, is the memory of Boobie Burns, Scotland's greatest poet and song-writer. That one song alone, A Man's a

Calvin responded, and several impromptu Man for a' that, if he had written no other, would entitle him to a fame glorious and undying for the unflinching courage and munly dependence it prochims. This powerful song speaks out in his best style, a sentiment a sentiment
cen dear to
is dear
oy Beranger
namy. So
namy. So
ruttan upon

A snowliske fell like a single feather
Out of a heart of the seft gray cloud;
She and the snowliske passed together
Into the midst of a passing crowd;
And I, alone in the winter weather,
Paused and faitered and cried aloud; that through all his life had been dear to the heart of Burns. It is dear to foreigners. It has been quoted by Beranger in France and Goethe in Germany. much has already been said and written upon the subject, it would seem impossible to add anything new. Yet, like his own heart, as full of sensibility as the tenderest woman, there is still a perennial freshness and inspiration in so charming a theme. The Cale spiration in so charming a theme. The Calle donian and Burns clubs, of this city, celebrated the poet's birth on Monday evening—
Sunday, the twenty-fifth, being really the right date—by a banquet, singing, haggis and finally dancing. The appropriate toasts ablessom in Eden growing. Fit for the gard n of God above; and it with a heavenly love-light, glowing In eyes as tender as eyes of dove!" were given and responded to. Both were well attended by both lads and lassies. Later The gray does seeled on street and large. well attended by both lads and lassies. Later in the week, on Wednesday, the twenty-eighth, a most recherche dinner was given at Delmonico's by several prominent gentlemen of this city, who, if they were not Scots.

And my heart, its bitterest past recalling, Faints and shudders with passionate pain. men of this city, who, if they were not Scots-men, at least were as warm and enthusiastic. The white world gleams, and the dead leaves quive were, and what more valuable tribute to
genus that that spontaneous offering tendered by other hearts and hands than those

dered by other hearts and hands than those from whom we have the right to claim it? It is an impartial homage to be proud of. At five o'clock the guests assembled, numbering about one hundred and twenty five being about one hundred and twenty five ladies and gentlemen, comprising among the latter many distinguished in politics, law, theology, society and letters. Among them was Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, to whom I had the pleasure of being presented.

I gave him my hand with a great I gave him my hand with a great And hearts hold music too sweet to sing! deal of pride, tainking, as he himself sud afterward to the course of his response to the toast assigned him, "With his moral character we have nothing tode, the question is what good has he done?" As he proceeded to say of Burns, so I say of him,

as an effort in the right direction, and one in which the post himself, in whose memory

by, since his heart, generous, if capricions,

wore no uniform, but the usual dress suit

Cooper, with his inseparable companion; Mayor Cooper came in later. Many others

equally as notable were present—Hon. Stew-art L. Woodford, Postmaster James, Hon. L.

C. Calvin, Major A. B. Gardner, United States army, Pat Gilmere, Dr. White and wife, Colonel A. H. H. Dawson, General Crit-

quisite toilettes, and "brave men"

ere, the latter a proud satting to the lovely

picture. As the dinner progressed, the or

Mrs. Sperman says the best part of a sand wich is in the middle) between General Crit tenden, of Kentucky—a genial, hearty, gal

seems to soften an expression of face nate

unequal to the task. His levely wife was too

ould not come. Among them was one from

G. Whittier, exquisite in pathos and sim-

plicity, the reading of which was next to the production itself. One from Mark Twain was

ead also, but was a disappointment.

first toast was then announced, "The Genius of Robert Burns," to which R. L. Marsh responded. His speech was scholarly, and well delivered, but it

would better have answered as a magazine

article or a lecture before the seniors of some

university. It was too long for such an occa-

sion and contained too many classical allu-sions. Pray tell me what on earth had Bob-

bie Burns to do with "lium" or any of those

old heroes of that period and place so eter-

I think I express the criticism of everybody

e-with Scotland's peasant poet?

stoned and capacious, throbbed only

they had gathered, might be in sweet symp

with this difference, Burns spoke from the privacy of an humble home, Beecher from his O, love, my words are but thoughts unspoken! privacy of an administrations, become right his pulpit, but both have the world for an andience, and the world they both have spoken are for the same "numenity, honor, truth, fidelity, patience, courage and endurance."

O, love, my worst are sut thoughts an spoke O, part the cloudriths and look below:

And give me a world or sign in token

You I we me still, who have loved you so,
As I stand alone with a heart half broken,
For sake of the face I saw in the snow! alluded to bis west to the south. SPORTING NEWS. femphis particularly, with a great deal of warmth and pleasure, that was very gratifying to me. Mrs. Beecher, to whom M "Midnight" Dead. eyed a few minutes talk, proved an amiable

LONG BRANCH, February 1 .- The trotting nteresting old lady, whose snowy white bair mare Midnight, owned by John and Charles eemed a balo crowning a face placed and Wheeler, died from blood poisoning. The Mt. Louis Jockey Club Bold Out I couldn't help this digression holds main point—to men especially—dinner. But before proceeding to discuss the menu this noon, under a deed of trust, for seventeen thousand dollars. Sam Ecker, a horse-teen thousand dollars. Sam Ecker, a horse-teen thousand dollars, but it is couldn't help this digression from the ex on such occasions does not argue a new nderstood that Richard Roache, a well enarture from the old order of things, when known pool-seller, will be associated with nen reigned supreme at such festivitie The ladies certainly regard the innovation (?

and always a welcome, warm and true, to the the letter it is remarked that Lorillard can lassies he loved so well. His portrait, done in express his disapproval of the decision of the crayon, bung in front of a large uniror just opposite the door of entrance into the diningndicapper by the non-acceptance of the

room, the most conspicuous object greeting one on entering the door. It was executed by Miss Lucille Clinton, of New York, and the likeness is thought to be a good one. The Spring Meeting at Queen City. CINCINNATI, February 1.—The spring seeting of the Queen City jockey club takes lace at Chester park June 1st to the 5th. mpany sat down at mx o'clock, Mr. Day d Stakes now open to close March 1st are: Onio derby, for three-year-olds; Cincinnati Oudley Field presiding. At his left sat Mr. Beecher and wife; opposite, and at Mr. adies stake, two-year-olds; Burnet house Field's right, magnificent in physique and stature, and looking the soldier every stake, three year-olds, mile heats; Jockey lesides these there will be two purse races What a pity Parke Godwin should have been placed immediately alongside. I have never seen such a contrast; it was unfortunate for

SAN FRANCISCO, February 2.—A scull race at Richardson bay to-day between Daniel Leahey, professional, and Henry C. Hoyt, porter for the Merchants Exchange, for the thousand dellars a side, five miles and turning a stakeboat, was won by Leahey in thirty-four minutes and thirty seconds, beating Hoyt nearly three-fourths of a mile. tenden and wife, and more besides, whom I Much money changed hands on the result. have not space to mention. The scene was

one not easily forgotten. The room was any movement.

spacious, handsome and brilliantly lighted: "fair ladies," resplendent in diamonds and FOREIGN TELEGRAMS. Havre, February 2: Sailed-Westphalia, chestra entertained us with numerous Scotch melodies and a few Irish airs, all more or less familiar to everybody. To do our own Paris, February 1: Pierre Ernest Berpat, a scientist and author, is dead. transplanted Patsey Gilmore honor, the anthem from his Columbia was given, as well as God Save the Queen, Dixie, and other na Lordon, February 1: Steamships Lessing tional airs. I don't know what sort of and Canada, from New York, arrived out. sonata or symphony Whistler would have Buenos Avres, February 1: General Cocalled the dinner, but the music was an obligate that was desirable, even Bu-nos Ayres, Feb uary 1: The wheat crop of Buenos Ayres is excellent, but that of Santa fe is very poor. if distracting. Everything and everybody seemed delighted and happy. I was most pleasantly sandwiched at table (you know Rome, February 2: Heavy rains have caused the rivers in Sicily and Calabria to overflow, doing great damage to property. Despite his being on the other side during Cassagnac, father of the well known Bonapartisi deputy, Paul deCassagnac, is dead. Queenstown, February 1: Arrived out-Bucharest, February 1: The Moniteu London, February 2: A dispatch to the Vienna, February 1: Monteneuro has or-ered four million cartridges from Austrian manu-acturers, a portion of which have already been deelegant an affair, as in the legal skill characteristic of him before the court when plead-

London, February 1: The warehouse of prespondent has intelligence that the Bussian gov-nment is determined to insist upon the formal diffication of the Kuidje treaty. London, Jebruary 1: Sir Dominic John Jordyan, an eminent physician of Dubl'n, and a nember of parliam in from 1870 to 1874, and vice-chancellor of the Queen's university, is dead. St. Petersburg, February 2: The Russian colice having proved so very inefficient in the pro-orded struggle with the Nihilists, a large number of German police have been summoned from the Battle provinces of the empire. London, February 1: The Standard's Vienna dispatch reports that it is rumored in well-informed circles that Russia has increased the number of her peace and war forces, the latter by one cretions of youth, nervous weakness, early decay, loss nally quoted and so often without the least | hundred and

ER. o January 31: On the tenth instant, four hundred bandits having expelled the Brazilian anthorities from Januaria, in the province of Minas Gereas, they sacked the town and burned twenty-two houses. They threaten to attack other towns. Valoaraiso, February 1: The Chilian force

396 Main Street, Memphis, Tennesse P.S.—Mr. OBRIN M PECK is admitted to mem bership in our firm from this date. WM. R. MOORE & CO DR. J. E. BLACK. Besidence—99 Fifth street. Office—215 Main stre

FROM BEYOND THE SEAS

Comes Tidings of Terrible Atrocities. Political Persecutions, and Diplomatic Double-Dealings. With Only

A Paragraph or Two in the Interest of Peace and Humanity-Free Trade in France-Arctic Explorations.

BERLIN, February 1.-Intelligence from St. Petersburg announces that a new revolu-tionary proclamation is circulated by students of the high schools. The students draw a terr ble picture of their condition and declare the they will fight the great Moloch called the Russian government to the end, even though the best of them perish. The proclamation is considered important, as showing the for-mation of a new party against the govern-

VIENNA, February 1.—A correspondent at Rome of the Politische Correspondent says: Rome of the Politische Correspondent says: "The Italian minister of the interior has iswas the disappointment to C-lonel Dawson's sued a circular to prefects of provinces bor friends, in not hearing him upon a theme so dear to his heart. He should have gratified dering on Austria, pointing out the great importance of government attaches culti-vating friendly relations with Austria, and his many and eaper friends by an expression of his own keen, kind, tender and true internstructing them to keep a vigilant eye on tinerant political agitators and emigrants from Trieste, Trent and elsewhere, and to repretation of the man whose "humanity wa not confined to man, but overflowed to his press vigorously any excesses such persons THE ENGLISH IN AFGHANISTAN "COMFORTA

> BLE, THANK YOU. London, February 1—A dispatch from Cabul says: "Our position here is so much stronger than two months ago, that any fresh move on our part may take a different direc-tion from that of the past. We can now watch the course of events and regulate our action by circumstances of the moment.' THE FRENCH PRESS AND THE GERMAN ARMY. LONDON, February 2.-A Berlin dispatel

says: "The great reserve with which the majority of the French press received the news of the bill before the bundesrath for 1960 Prizes.

Whole Tickets, \$2. | Haif Tickets, \$1
27 Tickets, \$50. 55 Tickets, \$100.
All applications for club rates should be made to the home office.
Full list of drawing published in Louisville Courier-Journal and New York Herald, and malled to all ticket-holders. Send all orders by money or bankdraft, in letter, or by express. Orders of \$5 and upward, by express, can be sent at our expense. Address R. M. BOARDMAN, Courses-Journal Building. Louisville, Kentucky, or at No. 163 Broadsay, New York, or to No. 8 West Court street. Memphis. Tenn the increase of the German army, has caused great satisfaction here. The German presalso, in discussing the bill, with the greates care avoided any inimical tone againg

FRANCE TO REMIT TAXES, LONDON, February 1. - A Paris corr pondent says: "The budget scheme for 1881 was submitted to the chamber of deputies, Saturday, and has the following items of interest: Public expenditure, 2,773,391,474 france, and as existing taxes produced 2,777. 193 903 francs last year, there is a surplus at once available for the remission of taxation, which remission will be on alcoholic drinks."

AFGHANISTAN HORHORS. LONDON, February 1 .- The Times's dispatch from Candahar says: "Terrible ac-counts reach here from without the British lines. It is reported that nearly two hundred families have been exterminated by the Ghilzus, and that seven villages of the latter were afterward captured by the Hazarais and every soul in them slain. FRENCH LEGISLATION.

LONDON, February 2 .- A Times Paris dis patch, referring to a speech of M. Tirard says that a triumph for free trade may be eckoned upon.

In the senate, after some debate on the ed cational council bill, an amendment main taining five representatives of the institute in the new council, was carried against the government but with the aid of a portion of the left.

BISMARCK ATTENDING TO BUSINESS WITE HIS OLD ENERGY. The Times's B rlin correspondent states but a complete nuderstanding has been ar rived at on important questions regarding the home and foreign policy between Prince Bismarck and Emperer William. The rumor that the crown prince has been commi-sioned to visit the pope to come to an unde standing on the church struggle is unfounded Bismarck has resumed his functions with al his old energy.

THE PEACE OF EUROPE. BERLIN, February 2.-The Leipsic Grenz bote publishes an article on European disarm-ament, believed to be inspired, suggesting that if there was a British government capa-LONDON, February 2.—A letter signed "An therican" is published in the Sportsman, case of a Russo-Franco attack upon Germany it would guarantee the neutrality of Belgi American horses by the handicapper in weights recently announced. In an editorial note on mand also the neutrality of the North sea and the Baltic, such declaration would bring about real peace.

ARCTIC EXPLORATIONS. LONDON. February 2.-The internations ference on Arctic exploration, in session a Hamburg, has decided not to send a fresh expedition to the north pole at present. chain of stations toward the Arctic circle WHAT DOES THIS MEAN?

LONDON, February 2.-The Standard asserts that telegraphic instructions have been sent to the commander-in-chief of the Britis naval forces in the Pacific to dispatch a man of-war to Lapaz, lower California, in consequence of the late disturbances there, which regarded as liable to endanger British

ROME AND THE ORIENTAL QUESTION. ROME, February 2.- The Diritto published a ministerial communication denying certain statements contained in a Vienna dispatch. resentative of a power friendly to Austria has made communication to the cabinet of Rome in regard to the pretended hostility of Italy toward Austria; untrue that the cabinet of Rome has, as alleged, extenuating circumstances, that in the public opinion of Italy there existed an anti-Austrian current; untrue that the consequences of a possible wa against Austria have ever been laid befor the eyes of the Italian government, and un-true that in the Oriental question Italy has cted the alter ego of Russia.

GENERAL GRANT IN CUBA. HAVANA, February 2.—General Grant and party have returned from their trip to Vuelta bjo, with which they were much pleased On Wednesday they will probably visit the plantation of Las Casas. To-day is observed here as a holiday. FORGOTTEN IN PRISON.

ST. PETERSBURG, February 2.—A letter to the Golos from Susdall, in the province of Viadmir, reports that an archbishop and two bishops of the faith, or old believers, are confined in a fortress there on account of their reed. The archbishop has been there twee ty-six years, and the bishops twenty-two and seventeen years respectively. The Golos, in a leader on the subject, supposes that they had been forgotten by the authorities. A Ruinous Loss, A loss of bodily tissue, greatly in excess of the

natural daily waste, which takes place in the healthwhich waste life and routh might be indefinite prolonged, is entailed upon those whose vital power rutnous loss and brace up the system, a conrse o London, February 1: The steamers Bo-livia from Australia, the Aragon from New York, and the B versdale and Thanemore from Baltimore, have ferred upon the debilitated and sick of both sexes by known tonic tends to check the progress of unna ral and premature decay. Sleep, renewed relish fo food, are both obtained by the nervous and dyspepti the glatts use, which is also the means of lauring the system to encounter safely malarious atmos

> A WORK OF ART. saterials, and manufactured with true artistic an cientific skill, and as alds to falling or impaired is tamped with the trade-mark, a small diam CELLULOID ETE-GLASSES, representing the choice selected Tortolse-shell and Amber. The lighter handsomest and strongest known. For sale in Men

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